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[ENCLOSURES TO THE ABOVE.]

Enclosure No. I—Has already been printed in the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 3rd February 1898, Part II, Pages 167—171.

Enclosure No. II—No. 37, dated the 13th January, 1898.

From—W. H. L. Impey, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Sanitation Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor General in Council, copy of a letter No. $\frac{20\text{-A}}{\text{XVI-404-B.}}$, dated 8th January 1898, to the Commissioner of Meerut, conveying instructions with reference to the operations for the prevention of the spread of plague in the neighbourhood of Hardwar.

No. $\frac{20\text{-A.}}{\text{XVI-404-B.}}$, dated the 8th January 1898.

From—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Commissioner of the Meerut Division.

Eleven cases of illness believed to be plague have now been reported from the village of Jaggitpur, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from Kankhal. The discovery of a case of plague, reported to-day, in Ranimazra, a village eight miles distant from Kankhal, suggests the possibility of a wider prevalence of the disease than has hitherto been suspected. For some time past men have been employed searching the villages in all directions in the neighbourhood of Kankhal; but it is now necessary to organize on a wider basis a regular system for the detection of suspicious cases of sickness and for the treatment of villages found to be infected. Energetic measures of a far-reaching character must be at once adopted.

2. The plan which the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has decided to adopt is that which proved successful in distributing relief during the recent famine, *viz.*, to place a sufficient number of European officers at the disposal of the Commissioner and to divide the tract concerned into convenient charges for each of these officers. I am to request you to at once determine the area of country to which suspicion of infection attaches, taking Hardwar as the centre of operations. Your determination of the area should be so wide as to exclude the possibility that any infected village will escape. Your delimitation should include not only villages in the Meerut Division, but also those in the adjacent districts of the Rohilkhand Division which may appear to be within the zone of infection. The search parties recently at work will, no doubt, be able to afford you valuable assistance in determining this area.

3. Having determined the area to be dealt with, this must be divided into plague sub-divisions of a size suitable for the charge of a single officer. Two Assistant Magistrates (Messrs. Morris and Walker) have been deputed to Hardwar, and the Inspector-General of Police has been requested to send as well a selected Assistant Superintendent of Police. These three officers will be available for employment as officers in charge of plague sub-divisions in addition to those already on the spot. Each sub-divisional officer should have attached to him—

(1) an assistant of the stamp of Tahsildar or selected Naib Tahsildar;

(2) a selected Sub-Inspector of Police; and

(3) an Assistant Surgeon or a selected Hospital Assistant.

Some clerical establishment and orderlies will also be required. Each sub-divisional officer will be allowed a permanent advance of Rs. 500, out of which he will keep his circle and sub-circle officers in funds, submitting detailed bills when recouping his permanent advance. It may be noted that the cost of constructing segregation huts, cleaning up, &c., should be borne by the landlords and villagers themselves so far as it may be possible to effect this.

4. Each plague sub-division must be sub-divided into circles, and these again into sub-circles, if necessary. Over each circle an officer of the standing of Naib Tahsildar on a pay of Rs. 50 per mensem, with a chaprasi on Rs. 5

per mensem, must be appointed, to be employed on plague work only. He may, if desired, be a selected Kanungo, but in that case he must be relieved of all other work. The size of each circle should not be greater than will admit of each village being visited at furthest once in three days by the Circle officer. If the disease spreads, each circle may be divided into sub-circles in the charge of a selected patwari on Rs. 10—15 per mensem.

5. The organization above described having been effected, the officers will set to work to examine every house and every inmate of every house in every village and hamlet in the circle, care being taken that native customs are respected, and that no woman who observes pardah is inspected by a man. The examination having once been made and the sub-divisional officer being satisfied that plague does not exist in the village, effective arrangements must be made for obtaining immediate information of cases of illness and of deaths. It would be unnecessary to repeat the examination unless a village was subsequently believed to be infected. The services of the landlord's agents, the lambardars and patwaris will be utilized as they were in the organization of village gratuitous relief. If the village inspection brings to light any suspicious cases, the procedure for dealing with them is laid down in Parts I and II of the rules issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act and in annexure I to these rules. Copies of the rules, as amended up to date, will be supplied for use of the officials. It may be considered certain that no one afflicted with plague in an ordinary village house can be properly segregated in that house, and that imminent danger to all in the house and to the neighbours exists if the sick man is not at once removed to a suitable hut outside the village, and Rule 6 (1) of the annexure may be regarded as suspended so far as concerns home segregation. Therefore suitable huts for the sick and for their attendants and friends should be constructed on a suitable shady site removed from the village immediately on the occurrence of the first suspicious case.

6. It would, of course, be best to have the whole village in which a case of plague occurs evacuated until disinfected; but this may not be always possible, and the sub-divisional and circle officers must do the best they can, beginning with the evacuation of the house, widening the circle to the block and, if necessary, to the whole village. When a case of plague occurs in a village, the people of the adjacent villages should be urged to place that village in quarantine and to have no communication whatever with it.

7. The Collector of the District (who must, for the present, make Hardwar or Rurki, or such other place in the sub-division as may to him seem best, his head-quarters, and be in general charge of the operations) will make the best use he can of the superior medical establishment, and all sub-divisional and circle officers shall be bound to regard the suggestions of the medical officers so far as practicable.

8. The circle officer (or sub-circle officer) will send every evening to the sub-divisional officer a statement showing—

(1) the number of villages or hamlets visited by him during the day;

(2) the number of houses examined,
(3) the number of persons found with suspicious symptoms,
(4) number of persons ill with plague,
(5) number of persons (other than those shown in columns 3 and 4) segregated,
(6) number of deaths during the day,

} in each village or hamlet visited.

The sub-divisional officer will transmit a daily abstract of these reports for his sub-division to the Collector and to the chief local medical officer having medical charge of the plague operations. The chaukidar of each village should be required to report every death or case of serious illness in his village to the sub-divisional or circle officer, as well as to the officer in charge of the police station. I am to inquire whether the rules in force at Hardwar requiring all cases of sickness to be reported and notice to be given of the removal of a dead body from a house should be extended to the suspected area.

9. It is believed that the establishment now at your disposal for dealing with Kankhal and the surrounding country consists approximately of the officers noted on the margin. Now that disinfection work at Kankhal has lessened, some of the officials can, no doubt, be spared for other duties. You have applied to-day by telegraph for—

Civil.	*Medical.*
Collector.	2 Commissioned Mdl. officers.
Joint Magistrate.	5 Assistant Surgeons.
1 Staff Corps officer.	28 Hospital Assistants.
1 Tahsildar.	3 Compounders.
3 Naib Tahsildars.	4 Dais.
	10 Vaccinators.

Police.

1 European Inspector.
15 Sowars.
26 Head Constables.
130 Constables.

1 Tahsildar (Suraj Bhan Prasad).
2 Assistant Surgeons.
10 Hospital Assistants.
1 Hindu Inspector of Police.

These officers will be deputed as requested, but I am to say that the reserve of subordinate medical officers has become exhausted, and that it will be difficult to comply with further demands. After determining the extent of the suspected area and the number of circles into which it should be divided, you will be able to allot the required officers to each circle and to report by telegraph whether the present establishment requires to be strengthened in any way.

10. I am to ask that a very early report may be submitted of the action taken on the letter. You should, before leaving Hardwar, assure yourself that substantial effect has been given to these instructions. Especially you should concert with the Commissioner of Rohilkhand, who will be instructed to meet you for the control by Mr. Winter of the operations not only in the Meerut, but in the Rohilkhand Division. Should you be of opinion that the duties imposed by these orders are too onerous to be controlled by Mr. Winter while also discharging the functions of Collector of Shaharanpur, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to consider any proposal you may make on this head.

But there is advantage in Mr. Winter's continuing to be the district officer able to direct to a particular end the district organization. An Additional Joint Magistrate might be sent to Shaharanpur if that were ultimately found necessary.